Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1491.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale,
The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

For St. Thomas,

THE SHIP
Ann and Mary,
Captain BILLIS;
WILL sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to
F, COPPINGER.
No. 221, South Front street.
June 9. d10t

For Sale,
The Brig
ACTIVE,
On the 20th inst. at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock, P. M, as she came from sea: she is known to be a fast sailer. Any particular information may be had on application to Capt. Bingham on board said brig, at Mess. Jesse and Robert Waln's Wharf, to John Plankinhorn, or Thomas Stewart. Inventory to be seen and terms of payment to be made known at the time of sale.
June 8. tf

For London,
THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,
JAMES JOSIAH, Master.
WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
MAY 19 §

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.
} Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,
WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24 §

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP
WARREN,
Benjamin Church, Master.
OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of
Jesse & Robert Waln.
May 26 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
AERIAL,
John Tarris, master.
A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*
May 25 §

For Freight or Charter,

THE
Brig Fame,
FRANCIS KNOX, Master:
A strong, excellent vessel, has been just sheathed and ready to receive a cargo. She will carry 2,000 barrels, has good accommodations for passengers.
Apply to
Capt. Knox, or to Kearny Wharton.
June 6. 6p

HAY.
A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wissahickon Road, about 2 miles from the City.
Also, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE.
June 8 §6t

FASHION AND CHEAPNESS.

INTELLIGENCE TO THE LADIES.
JUST received from LONDON, two trunks of elegant BRUNSWICK KID Ladies' Shoes, of the most fashionable patterns and shape now worn in that city, and will be sold off immediately in small quantities, at first cost, for cash, at Mrs. ENEFER's, No. 105 Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.
*** The above was purchased of Mr. Fox, in Piccadilly, who manufactures for most of the nobility, and will be warranted good.
June 13 §3t

John Miller, jun. & Co
Have received per the India, Ashmead, from Calcutta,
A well assorted small Invoice of
Gurrahs
Baftas
Cossaes
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes
Laid in remarkably low, which they will sell for cash or short credit on very advantageous terms.
June 5. d2wfr14th

George Dobson,
No. 25 South Third-Street,
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Starr, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chints, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimity's.
Fashonable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassamiers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d.tf.

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting
Copperas
White Lead
& Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

Ross & Simson,
Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces
March 7. ||tf

C. E. Whitlock,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street, or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.
*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.
June 15 §3tthtf

Printed Calicoes.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;
SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Erskine's View of the War.
JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Have for Sale,
Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 bushels Wheat
5 casks Ginsang.
ALSO,
Three cases Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.
June 15. thsw3t

Grattan and Comp.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of
PERFUMERY,
Which is now opened for sale at their House, No. 192 Market-street.
Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.
Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.
June 5 6t

To be sold,
The time of a stout hearty young NEGRO MAN, who has upwards of four years to serve. Enquire at No. 25, Dock-street.
June 13. d2w

WINDOW GLASS,
Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 6rwmwstf

For sale,
A pair of very handsome
Bay Horses,
Near sixteen hands high, well broke, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at Mr. Kelson's stables, Church-alley.
Also, for Sale,
A Chariot and plated Harness.
June 13. d10p

PARIS, April 17.

The Military Commission appointed to try the Agents of LOUIS XVIII. on the charge of crimping, has at last declared, that Brottier, Duverne de Preste, Villecharnois, and Proly, are guilty of the crime they stand charged with; but at the same time it has commuted the capital punishment they had incurred, into imprisonment for ten, five, and one years. The Directory displeased with this sentence, has by an Arrete of the 8th inst. ordered the above citizens to be tried by the Ordinary Tribunal, on a charge of conspiracy, which Arrete is the more remarkable, as the Directory had before constantly rejected the petition of the prisoners, that they might be allowed to take their trial before the Ordinary Tribunals.

[REMARKS.

The Exertions of the DIRECTORY to cause a capital punishment to be inflicted on *Brothier*, and the other persons tried by a Military Commission *on the charge of crimping*, have proved equally unsuccessful as its intrigues to influence the elections. Enraged, however, at the failure of its endeavours to destroy the above individuals, the Directory has now ordered them to be tried by the ordinary tribunals *on a charge of conspiracy*. Yet it may be hoped that the public opinion, which at present is far more powerful in France than the arbitrary *arretes* of the Directory, will likewise succeed in frustrating this new project of theirs for the destruction of the prisoners.]

The Electoral Bodies in the different departments, have chosen the following Deputies. —Department of the Lower Seine, Citizen Delaquesnerie, Ex Deputy Attorney General of the chamber of Accompts at Rouen; Citizen Charles, Ex-Deputy Attorney-General of the Parliament of the same town; Durumaire Belligny, justice of the peace at St. Caudebec; Bevin de Montillet, Le Juine de Semonville, Leroux des Troispierres, Justice of the peace at Lauret. Department of La Vienne—Citizens Montant des Isles, Ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly, and Rampillon, who had a narrow escape of being assassinated by the Revolutionary Tribunals of Robespierre. In the Department of Loiret—Henri de Longuerne, Ex Member of the Constituent Assembly, and Johannet, late Recorder of the Commune of Orleans. In the Department of Yonne—Citizen Leclerc president of the Criminal Tribunal, Ex Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a man of great talents and prudence. In the Department of La Somme—Citizens Maillart of Mondidier, Daussy, Ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly, Robecourt and Maillart, Lawyers at Amiens. In the Department of Eure—Citizens Latoche, Laboullage, late Major of Cavalry, and Tronegon, an Ex Notary. In the Department of La Nieve—Citizens Bouquerot de Coligny, Public Accuser, and Jourdon, Ex-Member of the convention. In the Department of the Meuse—citizens Champion, late Attorney-General of the Department, and Vallee, public Accuser. In the Department of Seine and Marne—Citizens Grosbois, late First President of the Parliment of Besançon; Goisenois, and Jaucourt, a distinguished Member of the Legislative Assembly. In the department of Seine and Oise—Citizens Vausilliers, lately acquitted of the charge of being an accomplice in the conspiracy of Brottier and Burelet, formerly in the service of Count d'Artois. In the Department of L'Oise—Citizen Mersemont. In the Department of L'Aube—Citizen Riviere, President of the Department; and in the Department of L'Eure, the celebrated Marmontel, and the Citizens Pavie and St Aignan.

The treaty lately concluded with the Pope was ratified by the Council of Five Hundred in the sitting of the 12th inst. Chazal observed, on this occasion, that he was astonished to find, that the re-traction of the Briefs issued by the Pope, against the ci-devant civil constitution of the Clergy, had not been insisted upon, but his speech was received with marks of general disapprobation.

ANOTHER PLOT

Is said to have been discovered at Toulon, tending to set at liberty all the galley slaves in that port. A great number of poniards have been found, and two famous Terrorists, who held places under the Directory, have been arrested on this occasion.

The assassin of Abbé Sieyes is a juring priest, and a partizan of the furious demagogues, who are on their trial before the high court of Vendome.

The utmost disorganizatiou continues to prevail at Brest. The cannoneers of the navy have received no pay for these two months past. The desertion encreases to a most alarming degree, and the soldiers publicly declare, "*that they will not allow themselves to be thrown on the English coast, because they cannot longer be furnished with provisions.*"

Generals Pichegru, Jourdan and Kleber have been elected Deputies by their respective departments, and the Department of La Manche has elected the celebrated M. de Bougainville, formerly Chef d'Escadre of the ancient Royal Navy, and M. Foligny, Captain, of the same navy.

VIENNA, April 10.

ANARMISTICE FOR SIX DAYS

Is now concluded between the army of General Buonaparte and that of the Archduke Charles; within which time, a definitive answer is to be given to certain points relative to the conclusion of a peace. Should hostilities then commence, events of the utmost importance may be expected. The Austrian army, which is now approaching the capital, will receive considerable reinforcements, and be joined by 15 000 men lately arrived from the Rhine.—people of Tyrol are rising in a mass and the commotions in the Venetian States threaten the French with an attack in the rear. Prince Esterhazy is advancing thro' Croatia with a considerable body of Hungarians, and throughout Austria, all persons capable of bearing arms are ready to march against the enemy. Vienna will in a few days be the rendezvous of a most formidable army. All the different workmen and manufacturers will march against the enemy, with their masters and employers at their head; and those who, through age or infirmities, are unable to go themselves, will send substitutes.

It is said that General Clairfayt will take the command of a body of Austrians. The whole country of Bohemia will likewise, in case of necessity rise in a mass.

(Another Letter same date)

After Major General Meerfeld, who was sent by the Emperor to General Buonaparte to propose an Armistice had returned, it was reported that an armistice was concluded for six Days and expires on the 12th inst. Hostilities will therefore recommence to morrow, should the propositions of Peace made by our Court to Gen. Buonaparte not be accepted by the latter.

Sunday last the Minister, Baron Thugut, had a long conference with the Emperor, relative to the conditions proposed by the enemy. These are said to have been very harish.

Buonaparte required, it is asserted among others things, the payment of 100 millions of livres, and the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Emperor and the French Republic. On our side, the cession of the Netherlands seems to be consented to; but the French will be required to restore all their other conquests.

We hope, however, from the zeal of all the subjects of the house of Austria, and the success already gained by our Generals in the Tyrol, that, should the enemy refuse the conditions that have been offered they will find themselves defeated in their further attempts against our country.

MILAN, March 28.

The municipality of Mantua, on the 15th, decreed the abolition of the nobility. One of our gazettes says, "we are persuaded Mantua will be added to the growing republic of Italy." The public wish on this head has been sanctioned by the municipality, who have sent a special messenger to Buonaparte to request it. We learn from Turin, that orders were given on the 15th to put on the war establishment the legion and the two free corps as well as the Savoy regiment of infantry, and to complete all the other regiments.

General Quarters at Clagenfurt,
12th Germinal, 1st April.

Buonaparte General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the people of Carinthia.

The French army does not come into your country to conquer it, nor to effect any change in your religion, manners nor customs. It is the friend of all nations, and particularly of the brave people of Germany.

The Executive Directory of the French Republic, have spared no pains to bring to a termination the calamities which desolate the Continent; resolved to be foremost in accomplishing the plan, they sent General Clarke to Vienna as a Plenipotentiary, to commence Negociations for Peace; but the Court of Vienna refused to hearken to him; It has even been declared at Vicenze, through the Medium of Mr. St. Vincent. that it did not acknowledge the French Republic.—General Clarke demanded a passport to go speak to the Emperor himself; but the Ministers of the court of Vienna dreaded, with reason that the moderation of the propositions, which he was charged to make, would influence the Emperor to conclude a Peace.—These Ministers, corrupted by gold, betrayed Germany and their Prince, and are as reluctant to negociation as the perfidious Islanders who are the horror of all Europe.

Inhabitants of Carinthia, I know it, you detest as much as us, both the English who are the only gainers by the existing warfare, and your Minister, who is sold to them. If we have been at war for six years, it is contrary to the wishes of the brave Hungarians, of the enlightened Citizens of Vienna, and of the simple, but honest Citizens of Carinthia.

No matter; in spite of England and the Ministers of the Court of Vienna we are friends. The French Republic assures to you the rights of conquest; let them disappear before the contract by which we are reciprocally bound. You will not join in a contest which is contrary to your sentiments. You will furnish the provisions which we may want. On my part I shall protect your religion, your manners, and your property. I shall not exact from you any contribution. Is not the war of itself horrible enough? Have you not already suffered too much, you who are the innocent victims of others' folly? The impositions you have been accustomed to pay the Emperor will indemnify you for the inevitable losses attending the march of an army, and the provisions with which you will furnish us.

PIANO FORTE.
LONGMAN & BRODERIP's
ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board, an excellent toned instrument. For sale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street.
June 10. d1w.

PAPERS
Which accompanied the President's Message of the 12th inst. on Spanish affairs.
[CONCLUDED.]

(No. XX.)
From his Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to Andrew Ellicott, Esq.
Natchez, April 14th, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM informed that the Officer commanding your escort, has enlisted several persons, residents of this government, which being against the laws of nations, I cannot pass unnoticed, it being an infringement on the sovereignty of the King my master, and a disregard of the authority residing in me.

I cannot persuade myself that it was done intentionally, nor thinking that it could give the most remote offence; but as the matter is of a most delicate nature, I request you to give the necessary orders, that the men so enlisted may be discharged, and delivered to Major Minor, whom I commission for this purpose.

The object of the escort not being to raise men in this country, while under his Catholic Majesty's dominion, I request of you likewise to give the most precise and positive orders to the officer of the troops, or to whom it may appertain, to discontinue such proceedings, or any thing that may injure the immunity of the King's dominions, or his royal rights.

The most perfect harmony and friendship subsisting between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, the same being recommended in the most particular manner to the individuals of both nations, it would be unaccountable if we, that have had the honor to be distinguished by our appointments, did not promote this friendly reciprocity, which not only consists in a hospitable and polite intercourse, but guarding and keeping to one another the prerogatives and privileges that are due.

Encloled I have the honor of transmitting to you a list of the men, that to my knowledge, have been recruited, or suffered to be recruited, in this government, by the officer commanding your escort.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most humble,
and obedient servant,
MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

(Copy.)
The Hon. A. ELLICOTT.

(No. XXI.)
The hon. A. Ellicott to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.
Natchez, April 14th, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR Excellency's favor of this date was handed to me by Major Minor; but the request it contains is of so general and important a nature, and affecting so deeply the privileges of the citizens of the U. States that I must take a short time to investigate its ultimate tendency, as a part, if not all of the persons named in your Excellency's list cannot, by any construction of the late treaty, or the laws of nations, be considered as the subjects of his Catholic Majesty. You may rest assured, that having in view the sacred and honorable principles which are the basis of that government I have the honor to serve, and by which treaties are considered the most sacred of all obligations, I will be careful neither to infringe the rights of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, nor willingly suffer infringement of those of the citizens of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
ANDREW ELLICOTT.

(Copy.)
His Excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

(No. XXII.)
From Lieutenant Col. Charles de Hault de Lassus to Major Gen. Anthony Wayne.
New Madrid, on the Mississippi, Dec. 18th 1796.

SIR,

LIEUTENANT TAYLOR has delivered me your Excellency's letter, dated Detroit, October 19th, 1796, and according to your intention I have acquainted him with the orders I have received from the Governor-General of this Province, respecting the treaty of Friendship, Navigation and Limits, between the United States of America, and the King my master. I here enclose a copy of my letter to him, wherein I hope you will find sufficient and satisfactory information. As Lieut. Taylor has, according to his instructions, determined to return from here without going any further down, I am about sending immediately an express to New Orleans with your Excellency's letter to the Governor-General of Louisiana; I will think myself happy if I have succeeded in complying with your intentions.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect.
Your Excellency's most
obedient humble servant,
(Signed)
CHARLES DE HAULT DE LASSUS,
Lieutenant Colonel in his Catholic Majesty's service, and Commander of the post of New Madrid.
Major-General Anthony Wayne, Commanding the army of the United States of America.

(No. XXIII.)
From Lieut. Col Charles Hault de Lassus, to Lieut. Taylor.
New Madrid, on the Mississippi, December 18th, 1796.

SIR,

According to his Excellency Majon-Gen.

Wayne's desire, I have the honor to inform you of my having received from the Governor-General of this Province, information respecting the ratification of the Treaty of Friendship, Navigation and Limits, between the King my master, and the United Statet of America. You have seen in this letter which I have read to you, that I have orders not to prevent in the least the going down the Missisippi of the Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States to fix the limits, and of the troops who are to accompany them; but that in the mean time he orders me to tell them, that the evacuation of the posts cannot take place until the time of high waters. I will beg leave to observe to you, that although this is the affirmative answer that Gen. Wayne spoke of, yet as he says that the troops, who are to take possession of the posts, are now waiting at Fort Massac, their coming down the river immediately, that is, before the high waters, would be somewhat sooner than the Governor-General of this Province seems to expect, and somewhat contrary to Major-General Wayne's own intentions,—since he tells the Baron de Carondelet, to appoint the most convenient time for the evacuation of the posts. I hope you will be so good as to make that observation to such officers as are in possession of General Wayne's orders respecting the taking of possession of the posts, and at the same time to make them sensible of the conveniency it will be to both the Americans and the Spaniards to wait for a more proper season for the transport of artillery, baggage, provisions, &c. which could not be moved at this present time, without much trouble and risk on account of the river being so remarkably low, as to render its navigation very dangerous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
and very humble servant,
CHARLES DE HAULT DE LASSUS,
Lieutenant Colonel in his Catholic Majesty's service, and commander of the post of New Madrid.

To Lieut. TAYLOR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
10th JUNE, 1797.

I hereby certify, That the foregoing documents numbered from 1 to 21, inclusive,—are true copies of the original communication from Andrew Ellicott, Esq. the Commissioner of the United States, appointed to run the Boundary Line between their Territory and his Catholic Majesty's Colonies of East and West Florida, to the Secretary of State.

GEORGE TAYLOR, JUN.
Chief Clerk.

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*(No. 10.)

Mr. ELLICOTT's compliments to his friend Governor Gayoso, and wishes to be informed, whether the following information which he received this day "that all the works at the Chickesaw Bluffs have been either demolished or carried to the opposite side of the river, and that every exertion is making at the Walnut Hills to put that post in a state of defence," be correct.

March 23d, 1797.

* *The above number was omitted in its proper place.*

The following Bill is now pending in the Legislature of the United States.

A Bill to prevent the arming of private ships, except in certain cases, and under certain regulations.

SEC. 1. WHEREAS it is prohibited by law that any vessel be fitted out & armed within the jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of another foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace; and whereas for a due execution of this prohibition the President of the United States has heretofore, deemed it necessary to direct that no merchant vessel, armed within the United States, should be permitted to be cleared out, destined to any foreign country, except to some port in the East Indies, until further regulations should be made on this subject by Congress, which regulations it is now become expedient to make, as well that the said prohibition may be duly enforced, as that the lawful trade of the citizens of the United States may not continue unprotected & exposed to unlawful violences and seizures upon the high sea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any vessel fitted out and armed in the United States, with intent to be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, to cruize or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of another foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace; to be cleared out or be permitted to depart from the United States.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any vessel, fitted out and armed in the United States, with intent to defend itself, if violently and unlawfully set upon and interrupted on the high sea, in its lawful trade, to be cleared out or depart out of the United States, unless the cargo and every part of it, be bona fide the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and be not contraband, by the general laws of nations, or by some of the treaties of the United States, and unless the same be destined to a place neither invested nor blockaded.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize, contraband by any treaty, to which the United States are a party, or by the general law of nations, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any nation, at war with another, or distined for any place besieged or blockaded, shall be exported out of the United States, in any armed vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States or under the protection of a convoy of the United States, to any foreign port or place belonging to any foreign nation at war with another.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or person having the charge or command of an armed merchant vessel, bound to a foreign port or place, shall deliver to the collector of the district from which such vessel shall be about to depart, a manifest of the cargo on board the same, specifying the particulars thereof, to whom belonging, and where the owner or owners reside, verified by the oath or affirmation of the shipper or shippers thereof, and moreover, the said master or commander of such ship or vessel, and the shipper or shippers of the said cargo, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall give bond with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector, in a sum, at least equal to the reasonable value of the said vessel and cargo, to be ascertained by the said collector, with condition, that the cargo and every part of it is bona fide the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and that no trade shall be carried on contrary to the laws of nations or any of the treaties to which the United States are a party, and that no force shall be used against a commissioned ship of war of any foreign nation, but in self defence, conformably to the laws of nations and the treaties to which the United States are a party, and to such an extent only as defence shall render necessary, against the unlawful attempts to search or seize such armed vessel, contrary to the laws of nations or the particular treaty existing between the United States and the nation to whom the ship of war belongs:—whereupon the said collector shall grant a clearance for the said vessel and her cargo, specifying the particulars thereof and the owner or owners of every part thereof, and certifying him or them to be citizens of the United States: and if any armed merchant vessel, bound to a foreign port or place, shall depart out of the United States without such clearance, the said master or person having the said charge or command, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, for such offence, and also the owner or owners of said vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars for the same offence, to be recovered by action of debt or information, one half to the use of the informer, the other half to the use of the United States.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no vessel, armed or unarmed, bound to a port of a belligerent nation, shall be received or taken under convoy of any ship or vessel of war belonging to, or in the service of the United States, without a certificate to the commander of the convoy, from the collector of the district where the cargo was laden, ascertaining that the cargo, and every part of it is not contraband, either by the general laws of nations or by any of the treaties to which the United States are a party; and that the said cargo is wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whose names and residence shall be inserted therein, and that the said vessel is not bound to a place, actually besieged or blockaded.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the cargo to be exported out of the United States, in any armed vessel, or other vessel, intended to sail under American convoy, belonging to any citizen or citizens of the United States, to any foreign port or place, belonging to a foreign nation at war with another, shall be laden and put on board such vessel, in the day time, in the presence of an inspector of customs, who shall enter in a book, to be by him kept, the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, together with a description of the several particulars composing the cargo, and the marks, numbers, kinds and descriptions of the respective packages which shall be laden in such vessel, and a true copy thereof, shall be by him, certified to the collector of the district in which such vessel is laden; and the daily compensation of such inspector, for performing the services hereby required, shall be the same which is by law allowed, for every day employed in aid of the customs, which shall be defrayed by the master or person having charge of the vessel in which the service is rendered.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any convoy to use force or suffer force to be used, against a commissioned ship of war of any foreign nation, but in defence of itself, or of the merchant vessels under convoy, attempted to be unlawfully searched or seized, contrary to the particular treaty, if any exists, between the United States and the nation to whom the ship of war belongs; or, if no treaty exists between them, contrary to the general laws of nations.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the master or commander of every such armed vessel, and also every convoy, which shall have used force in self defence, during any voyage, shall within three days, after returning to any port within the United States, make a true report of all the material circumstances of the case, in which such force shall have been employed, subscribed by the master, mate, and one sixth part of the seamen, and verified by their oaths; and shall deliver the same to the collector of the district where such vessel shall first arrive, to be by him, transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, and finally deposited in the office of the department of state: And if any such master or commander, shall refuse, or fail to make the report herein required, within the time, and in the manner herein set forth, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the United States.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the act passed on the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, entitled, "An act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," or any clause or part thereof.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY JUNE 16,

A message from the Senate informed the House that the President had signed the Acts which originated in their House, for prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition, and for preventing privateering.

The bill to provide for the safety of the ports and harbours of the United States, was read the third time, and about to be passed, when

Mr. WILLIAMS observed that he should vote against the bill for the following reasons, viz. because it contained a clause adopting a principle which he conceived to be both unnecessary and unjust, with respects the State Debts; because he did not believe the State of New York to be a debtor State: and because the adjustment of the expences of the war, had been made upon the most erroneous principles. Each State he said ought to have been charged with the requisitions of Congress, made during the war, and the interest on any defalcation of payment in each requisition, and credited with the sums paid, and with such other supplies and payments as were purchased or paid in conformity to acts of Congress; but every claim, such as the expence of the expedition to Penobscot, the frigate South Carolina, and such as was admitted ought to stand as a charge against the United States, and to be paid out of common stock. (The Speaker reminded Mr. W. of the question.) Mr. W. said if this objectionable clause could be modified so as to call on the debtor States for the sums assumed, and accredit States who had expended money on the fortifications, he then should have hopes of an accomodation especially with the State of New York, he therefore moved for recommitting the bill, so as to have these objects embraced.

Mr. BROOKES objected to the passing of the bill on the same ground, and supported the motion of his colleague.

The Yeas and Nays were taken on the passing of the bill as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin. Bayard,—Bradbury, Burgess, Champlin, Craik, Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Goodrich, Gordon,—Griswold, Hanna, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Imlay, Jones, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Mathews, Milledge, Morgan, Nicholas, Otis, Parker, Potter, Reed,—Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, (C.) Thatcher, Thomas, Thomas, Wadsworth. 54.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baird, Blount, Brookes, Bryan, Cabell, Clairborn, Clap, Clopton, Cochran, Coit, Dawson, Elmendorff, J, Freeman, N. Freeman, Glenn, Gregg, Havens, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, New, Skinner, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Sandford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable. J. Williams, R. Williams. 35.

A bill from the Senate, for the protection of the trade of the United States, was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday.—This bill goes into the detail as to the manning of the frigates, fixing the pay, rations, &c. and also empowers the President to equip nine additional vessels, if he shall see necessary, not to carry more than 20 guns each, to be employed in the protection of our trade.

Mr, VARNUM moved to have the consideration of this bill postponed till the first Monday in November; but was informed his motion was not in order.

Mr. W. SMITH moved the order of the day on the bill for raising an additional corps of artillery.

Mr. GALLATIN moved that the Committee of the whole be discharged from a further consideration of this bill. He made this motion, he said, for the purpose of shortening the discussion; because, if it should be the opinion of a majority, that it was not proper to go into the consideration of this subject at present, there would be no use in going into a Committee of the whole. He did not think it connected with the business upon which they were especially called. To carry it into effect would at least cost 300,000 dollars, and no adequate benefit would be derived from it.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, before he voted on this question, he should be glad to hear from the Secretary of War what was the present number of our troops, and where they were stationed. At present he was of opinion that the men we had were sufficient; though he allowed it was necessary that time should be given for artillerists to learn their duty. He should vote for going into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. W. Smith objected to the motion, as, if carried, it would amount to a rejection of the bill. He was against it, because he conceived the bill to be necessary; and he thought it would appear to be so, from the argument of the gentleman himself who brought forward this motion, as he had told them, when the subject of fortification was under consideration, that if 115,000 dollars were appropriated, it would be necessary to have additional artillery to take care of the new forts. He should, therefore, to be consistent, withdraw his motion. The same gentleman had yesterday said this corps would cost 400,000 dollars a year;-to-day he said three; but Mr. S. said, he had a calculation, by which it appeared it would only cost 200,000.

The gentleman last up had wished for information as to the stationing of the present corps. He had in his hand a letter from the Secretary of war to the chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate, who reported this bill. (He read it; from which it appeared that there were 350 privates at the different forts on the Atlantic, and the remainder on the Western Frontier) These 350 men were said to be necessary to keep the garrisons in repair, and that no part of the men on the Western Frontier could be detached from thence, as it was probable their prefence prevented a war on the frontier from Tennessee to Georgia. To shew the necessity of force on the frontier, Mr. S. read a letter and affidavits from Louisville, giving an account of a murder and other disorders committed by the Indians.

Before the late reduction Mr. S. said, the number of the privates in our establishment was 4980, and when the 832 additional men proposed to be raised were added to the present establishment, it would be less by 1132 men than it then was. He hoped therefore they should go into a Committee of the whole, and finally agree to the bill, as he wished not only to have men now to keep the works in repair, but to use the guns, if there should be occasion.

Mr. NICHOLAS observed, that two reasons were given by the Secretary of war for this additional corps; one was, that there were not men enough to keep the works in repair; the other was, that it was necessary to have men to use the guns, if necessary.—With respect to the money voted yesterday for fortifications he understood it was intended to be expended on the forts already built, and not that new ones should be built. When these forts were first erected, nothing more was contemplated, than putting so many men into them as would be able to keep them in repair. They were built in populous parts of the country, and if they were attacked the inhabitants would be ready to protect them. The militia of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, he doubted not, in case of danger, would flock to defend their fortifications.

Mr. N. read a letter of the Secretary of War in January last, in which he mentioned that the fortifications were generally in good state, except a few on which the ravages of time had made some inroads, and which would require 4,000 dollars to repair. He thought this account and the present were at variance. He wished the Secretary of War had said (and if he meant to have given information to the House, he ought to have said it) how many men were in this regiment; because, if it were full, 550 artillerists would be on the Western frontiers, which he could not believe were necessary. He believed the truth was, the regiment was not more than two-thirds full. Mr. N. denied that our establishment would be less by 1132 men, if this corps was added; for tho' the establishment had appeared larger on paper, it had never, in fact, exceeded 3,000, or 3500 men. He believed there had not been any actual reduction of men. Nor did he believe the gentleman from Pennsylvania was far wrong when he estimated the proposed new regiment at an expence of 400,000 dollars per year, as the constant annual expence of the establishment was from 12 to 1500,000 dollars. When measures of this kind were proposed, they were persuaded they would cost nothing, but when they were gone into, the expence was found continually to increase. He hoped they should not go into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. BROOKES thought it was first necessary to enquire whether these additional men were necessary. He thought the vote of yesterday conveyed some idea of danger, and if defence was necessary, it must be allowed that forts without artillerists would do no good; but gentlemen seemed to go upon an idea that there was no danger. He thought differently, and he believed a majority of the House thought so. He denied that militia-men would be proper to be placed in these fortifications, and asked gentlemen how they could answer to their constituents, if they went away without doing any thing, and an attack should be made upon our coast? He thought nothing had taken place in Europe which placed us in a better situation; but that we, on the contrary, should be doubly vigilant. He trusted they should not be lulled to sleep by fair representations. He was for going into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. VARNUM supposed the gentleman last up had received some new information, since he put his negative to the bill providing for the fortifying of our ports. What that information might be, he could not tell—He had received none. The gentleman from S. Carolina had indeed read some papers giving an account of a murder on the frontier by the Indians, and of a woman firing at them. But was this a sufficient reason for raising a fresh regiment of artillerists? He believed not; they sometimes heard of murders among civilized people; and there were modes of punishment, without the aid of military force. He believed when the present regiment of artillerists was full, there would be men sufficient for every pvrpose. The measures of gentlemen Mr. V. said, went to a destruction of national credit, by pushing every expensive object they could lay hold of. The United States had pledged themselves to make good engagements at certain periods; he thought these should be first satisfied, and then, if there were any surplus, gentleman might, perhaps, be indulged in a favorite measure. If indeed, there was any foundation for what had fallen from the gentleman from Connecticut, that we were on the eve of a war, then, instead of 900, it would be necessary to raise 150,000 men; or if we were to declare war upon France, in case she did certain things. He did not, however, believe that gentleman's doctrine.

It was time, Mr. V. said, that the sense of the people should be expressed to the President of the United States, in favor of peace, that no irritable measures might be taken. He did not believe there was any danger of war, except from provocative measures on our part. (The Speaker spoke to order.) Mr. V. concluded with saying he hoped the bill would not be committed.

Mr. M'DOWELL was against going into a committee of the whole, because additional men were unnecessary for the peace establishment, and if war was contemplated, they would be wholly inadequate. Militia, he said, were the proper defence of this country, and deprecated the idea of a standing army which was the constant attendant upon despotic governments.

Mr. HARPER said, if the bill were to be rejected, he thought it ought first to undergo a discussion in a committee of the whole. Did the gentleman from Pennsylvania shrink from an examination of the principles of this bill? Or was it because he was unwilling his negative should stand against it! If he were not, he thought he ought not to endeavour by a side-wind to throw it out.—Why, said Mr. H. was the bill passed for fortifying the ports of the United States, if men were not to be put into them? They would be useless, and their conduct would appear ludicrous and absurd. He could account for this mode of acting in gentlemen who had determined to do nothing for the defence of the country; but for gentlemen who voted for fortifying, he could not discover their consistency in being opposed to this measure.

Gentlemen could not be serious in supposing that the liberty of this country would be endangered by 900 additional men. In expressing an opinion of this kind, they shewed a low opinion of their constituents. Gentlemen had frequently argued as if we were to hold our liberties at the will of the French nation, but he could not have supposed they would have expressed a fear of this kind.

But if there were danger, gentlemen said the measure would not be effectual. It could not be supposed that these men were to protect the country against invasion; no, they were to protect our sea-ports against the attacks of privateers and pirates. Some gentlemen say appearances are flattering, and there is no apprehension of danger. The gentleman from Massachusetts said we were threatened with war, and submission could only secure us in peace; so that we were to lay ourselves at the mercy of an offended foreigner, and say, "We have been very wrong, and beg you will spare us." He attributed all this to a wish to prevent measures of defence from being taken; for in one way or other, every defensive operation was opposed. On the contrary, he wished to shew a spirit to repel the injuries we had received, by putting arms into our hands, and saying, "We mean to do justice, but to repel attack," nor could he see any cause of offence in a conduct of this kind.

Mr. SHEPARD said, if these men were not raised, many of the fortifications would be useless, and denied that putting our forts and harbors in a state of defence, could give just cause of offence to the French. He said the plan of fortifications was originally laid out upon too large a scale, and would not allow that militia could be used to advantage in fortifications,

Mr. GILES did not believe that these men were raised with a view to any present danger, but that advantage had been taken of this season of alarm to increase our military establishment; he was therefore against it, because he believed the present establishment too large by one half. Gentlemen, he said, had been charged with taking humiliating measures; but he thought it was more humiliating to take a measure of this kind, on the ground of danger, than to oppose it, from a conviction that it was meant to increase the peace establishment. The gentleman last up spoke like a hero; he trusted they should all act like heroes when danger was at hand; but at the distance he now thought it, he saw no use in the gentleman's vaunting.

If this bill passed, he said, there would be a necessity for going into a system of taxation. The 115,000 dollars voted yesterday, he believed, might be got out of the present revenue; but if they went any further, taxes must be laid to meet the expense.

Mr. DANA said, the question was whether any part of the bill before them was proper to be adopted. He thought as it was a bill of an important nature, and being sent to them by the Senate, they should at least go into a discussion of it. It had been said this measure was intended for a peace establishment; if it were proper for a peace establishment, it could not be less proper for us in our present situation. But it was said to be inadequate to resist the attacks of a foreign nation; so that gentlemen would have no force, except an efficient one. He believed we had not more artillery in our revolutionary war, than we should have, if this regiment is raised; and as the gentleman had given no reason why he thought half our present establishment would be sufficient, he would excuse him if he thought differently.

Mr. D. did not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania was warranted in his expectations from the present situation of Europe. He thought the refusal to honor American passports was alarming.

Mr. KITTERA said when they first met, it was pretty generally believed that it was necessary to put the country in a state of defence. This bill went to that end. He had two reasons for wishing the measure to be discussed; one was, because the President had recommended it; the other, because the Senate had thought the business sufficiently important to pass a bill upon it.

Mr. S. SMITH had not determined how he should vote upon this question. The present corps of artillery, he said, was raised when the country was threatened by Great-Britain, when the Indians were at war with us, and when the governor of Canada had given us reason to expect a war. It was then thought necessary to erect fortifications, and an additional regiment of artillery was raised to what was already in being, which made a corps of 990 men. These were tho't sufficient. Since that time peace had been made with the Indians, and we had got possession of the posts from the British. These required a few artillerists. He wished the secretary at war to shew how many men were stationed at each of the posts. He believed the number of men which was said to be on the Atlantic frontier was sufficient to guard the forts, and artillerists were always excused from labor. It had been said militia could not be employed, because unskilled in the business, but he said the laborious part of artillery could be taught in a few days. For want of the information he had alluded to, he was a little at a loss in the business; but when the late President (a military man) had thought the present artillery sufficient for that season, he could not help believing they were so for the present time.

With respect to American passports being annulled by France. There were vessels passing from different parts with counterfeit passports, which, by mistake, some of our own consuls might have countersigned. It did not relate to sea letters from this country.

An argument of the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) was conclusive with him for not wishing to go into this subject. He stated there was only a surplus of 30 or 40,000 dollars of revenue (though he was of a different opinion) and this object would require at least 300,000 dollars.

Mr. GALLATIN said, when he brought this motion before the House, it was not, as had been stated, to get rid of the subject by a side wind. They had been three days upon a bill, of small importance when compared with this, in proposing and rejecting amendments, and he thought it would save time to determine at once upon the principle of this bill. He justified the measure as parliamentary. If he could have conceived, it would have occasioned so long a debate, he believed however he should not have made it; and if there was any one man in the House who

would say he had not made up his mind on the subject, he would withdraw his motion.

In relation to the principle of the bill. It had been observed that he had said yesterday that if the 115,000 dollars were agreed to, this bill must also be agreed to. It was true he had read the letter of the secretary of war on the subject, and predicted, that if that sum was agreed to, it would be brought as an argument for agreeing to additional artillery; and the event shewed that he was right.

With respect to our present situation from the late transactions in Europe, he should say nothing. It was mere matter of opinion which operated differently on different minds according to their habits of thinking, or perhaps their prejudices. Nothing could astonish him in this respect, after what he had heard in that House.

Granting, however, the danger to be possible, which he did, he would ask whether the present measure was calculated to repel the danger? He believed not; but on the contrary, that it was calculated to weaken the union. The danger apprehended was war; but he did not believe that those who feared war, expected an invasion; and if not, the present measure was not calculated to meet the danger. To defend the sea coast, the inhabitants must man their forts, and upon their own exertions their safety must depend. He supposed, if war was made upon us, it would be in that part in which we were vulnerable, and not in that in which we were invulnerable. The attacks of any foreign power would be upon our trade. The United States were impregnable to the attack of any foreign nation; they had ten or fifteen years ago resisted those of a more powerful nation, with respect to naval force, than the one about which we were now alarmed; when the population was much less, and much less compact, and when the government was very imperfect. He therefore looked upon any fear of an invasion as groundless; and if there were attacks upon our commerce which were apprehended, a new regiment of artillery could have no effect. The operation of such attacks would fall upon our merchants and upon our revenue. Every additional expense, therefore, not calculated to repel the danger, will diminish our means for repelling it in the proper way, which would be by means of frigates, gallies, and vessels of every description.

He believed, with the gentleman from Virginia, that this was not a war measure, but merely an attempt to increase the army establishment, which had always been a favorite object with those gentlemen who seemed to claim an exclusive right of supporting government; and yet he knew of nothing which weakened it more. He was not afraid of troops impairing the liberty of the people of the United States; but he believed nothing tended more to weaken the hands of government than the want of money, and nothing consumed so much of it as large military establishments. That the secretary at war should wish to increase the establishment, he did not much wonder at; it was natural that he should do so; but his opinion ought not to guide them. Mr. G. concluded by saying, that if it were necessary to have this additional number of men for the purpose of having them trained in the artillery business, he had no objection, if the same number was lopped off the infantry.

Mr. ALLEN said he should avail himself of the liberty the gentleman last up had offered; for he owned he was not ready to vote upon the question. He wished to have some information from the War Department, which he would move for, if the motion were withdrawn.

Mr. GALLATIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. ALLEN proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to, after some few observations.

"Resolved that the Secretary of the War Department be directed to lay before this House an account of the number of artillerists in actual service, and of the posts and places at which they are stationed."

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Mr. PARKER. from the Committeee appointed to report a bill respecting the manning of the Frigates, laid before the House certain documents which they had received from the War Department, which were ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported forbidding citizens of the United States from entering into the service of any foreign Prince or State in state of War, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. W. SMITH, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for laying a Stamp duty on Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, viz.

For a licence to practise as a Counsellor, Attorney, &c. five dollars.

For every grant of letters patent, Four dollars.

For every exemplification or certified copy of ditto, Two dollars.

For every receipt of discharge for any legacy of 50 dollars, and not more than 100 dollars, 25 cents; above 100 and not more than 500 dollars, 50 cents; and for every additional 500 dollars, one dollar; but not to extend to the legacies left to a wife, children, or grand children.

For every policy of insurance of vessels or goods from one District of the United States to another, 25 cents.

For every such policy of insurance to a Foreign port, for a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; if it exceed 500 dollars, one dollar.

For any exemplication of what nature soever, 50 cents.

For every bond, bill or note (except the notes of the chartered banks which may be now or hereafter in existence) not exceeding 100 dollars, 10 cents; above 100 dollars and not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; above 500 dollars and not exceeding 1000 dollars, 50 cents; above 1000 dollars, 75 cents. (If payable within 60 days, they will be chargeable with only two-fifths of these duties.)

For every protest of a note, 25 cents.

For every letter of Attorney, 25 cents.

For every certificate or debenture for drawing back any duty on the re-shiping of goods, one dollar. For every note, or bill of lading, for goods from one district to another within the United States (not in the same state) 10 cents.

For ditto to a Foreign port, 25 cents.

For every inventory or catalogue of furniture, goods, or effects, in any case required by law (except in the case of a distraining for rent, or an execution) 50 cents.

For every certificate of a share or shares in the Bank of the United States, or other Bank, 10 cents.

The bill was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Monday.

Mr. M'DOWELL, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill directing a detachment of the Militia of the United States, in the following proportions:

Tenessee	750
Georgia	1510
South-Carolina	4530
North-Carolina	7550
Kentucky	1510
Virginia	14340
Maryland	6040
Delaware	750
Pennsylvania	9810
New-Jersey	3770
New-York	7550
Vermont	1510
Connecticut	5280
Rhode-Island	1510
Massachusetts	10,570
Newhampshire	3020
Total	80.000

The bill was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. BLOUNT wished the House to go into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, upon the resolution which he laid upon the table some days ago, authorising the President to purchase a certain quantity of arms.

Mr. W. SMITH suggested the propriety of referring the matter to a Select Committee, as there might be matter connected with the enquiry made, which might not be proper to be made public; an enquiry respecting the quantity of arms in possession of the United States, and where lodged, was somewhat of a delicate nature. If it was referred to a Select Committee, they could determine apon the propriety of making the subject public.

It was agreed to be referred to a Committee, and a Committee of Five was accordingly appointed.

Mr. HARERP laid two resolutions upon the table to the following effect:

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be make to authorize the President of the United States to fix upon a proper place as a scite for a Naval Yard for the use of the United States."

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for enabling the President of the U. States to secure a proper quantity of live oak for the purposes of ship-building, with the land upon which the same is growing."

On motion of Mr. COIT the house went into committee of the whole on the bill restricting the registering of vessels, in cases where they have been taken and purchased into the U. S. by others than the former owners. The committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It afterwards received its third reading and passed.

On motion of Mr. NICHOLAS, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for appointing agents, under the direction of the attorney general, for assisting to carry into effect the 6th article of the British treaty, with respect to the British debts. A good deal of conversation took place as to the nature of these agents, the manner in which they should act, and what would be a proper compensation for them At length it was agreed that the blank for a sum to enable the President to appoint such agents as he should see necessary, should be filled up with 10,000 dollars; that for a salary for the principal agent to reside at Philadelphia, 2000 dollars; and an additional salary to the attorney general, on account of the extra business which this concern would lay upon him.

The committee rose, the house agreed to the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. W. SMITH, from the committeee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved that there be laid on Salt imported into the United States, an additional duty of thirteen cents per bushel."

The resolution was twice read, and upon the question for committee of the whole being put, it was carried, there being 49 votes in favor of it. On Monday being named for the day on which to make it the order, Mr. MACON moved to make it the order for the first Monday in November, which was negatived, and Monday next agreed to.

Mr. GALLATIN laid the following resolution upon the table.

"Resolved, that the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representotives, be authorised to close the present session, by adjourning their respective houses on the 24th of this month.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS removed his Counting house to No. 96 Arch Street.

He has remaining on hand of the Cargo of the

Ship Pigou,

from Canton,

A few Bales long Nankeens
ditto short ditto
A few Chests Imperial Tea
ditto Young Hyson ditto

Which will be sold Cheap on a liberal Credit, in order to close the sales.

June 19 d 3t.

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. teotf

465 The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *June* 19.

Post Office,—Philadelphia June 16th, 1797

LETTERS for the British Packet CARTERET, will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New York.

Extracts from Leyden Gazettes.

PARIS, January 26.

The Curate of *Saint Jacques* officiated last Thursday in his parish with all that decency and calmness which the good ministers of the Catholic religion know how to maintain wherever they are heard. At the hour when the *Domine salvum fac Regem* (God preserve the King) is sung, one of the crowd thundered out this verse with all the strength of lungs he was master of. The people remained silent and amazed. The Curate immediately ordered the Church doors to be shut, sent for a commissary and assistants, ascended the pulpit, preached union, peace, and above all obedience to the laws; declared that the person who sung *Domine salvum fac Regem* must be an enemy to the public good and mentioned the measures he had taken to be certain of it. He was heard peaceably. The commissary arrived with an armed force and search was made for the guilty person; he was at length discovered.—But who was it?——One of the members of the *Revolutionary Committee* of the section! The fact is attested.

WARSAW, March 15.

Extract of a letter.

"The line of demarcation of the shares, which Austria and Prussia acquired, of Poland by the last dismemberment of that kingdom is at length drawn. It commences near Gorzow in the Palatinate of Cracow on the frontiers of Upper Silesia and of ancient Gallicia, and extends to the small town of Niemirow on the right bank of the river Bug."

LEYDEN, March 16.

The Batavian National Assembly, has, after a very warm discussion during two sittings, decided the important question concerning the mode of accepting the future Constitution; viz, "Whether this acceptance should be by each Province as sovereign until it shall have received the principle of UNITY by the acceptance of the Constitution. 2d. Whether the majority of the Provinces should give laws to those which should refuse. 3d. Whether the result should be taken by polls or by a Primary Assembly." The first was determined in the affirmative: Many members having refused to vote on the second, it was decided in the negative by 53 against one.—The determination on the third was that the result shall be taken by polls.

The assembly has also decided the question "whether there shall be two branches of the Legislature" in the affirmative by a majority of 86 to 16. One of the branches is called the *Grand Chambre*, the other the *Chambre des Anciens*.

CADIZ, March 16.

The lieutenant General Gravina has just arrived here to take the command of the naval Forces. Orders have been given to victual the Fleet again and to have it ready to sail in fifteen days.

A Council of War will be held immediately to try DON JOSEPH DE CORDOVA, as well as ALL the general officers under his orders; who are accused of not having seconded his efforts.

From a London paper.

INSPRUCK, April 8.

Our troops have repossessed themselves of Brixen. Yesterday the following official account was published in this capital:—"The joyful news arrives here this moment, that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Kerpen, re-occupied Brixen on the 6th inst. and that the enemy are making a precipitate retreat through the Pusler valley. They are said to have fallen back as far as Brunecken. The above Field Marshal Lieutenant has advanced with his whole corps, and formed a junction with General Laudon; and his advanced posts are at Muhlbach. Under these circumstances, we may hope that by some farther fortunate events the country of Tyrol will be rescued from the French invasion.

Inspruck, the 7th of April, 1797.

Signed Count LEHRBACH,
Aulic Commissary to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

The Spanish ambassador here had two extraordinary conferences with the Ministry and the Emperor, and on the 4th instant a Courier was sent off with dispatches to Basle, Paris. and Madrid. It is now believed that the King of Spain will act the part of a mediator between the Emperor and France.

FALMOUTH, April 21,

This day sailed Sir Edward Pellew's squardron, on a cruize on the coast of France.

Arrived a lugger from Sir John Warren, who is off Brest. The dispatches for the Admiralty were immediately sent off by express.

The augmentation of the Seamen's pay, in consequence of their late Petition, will amount annually to an increase of half a million sterling.

The Shareholders

OF the *Pennsylvania Population Company*, are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Thursday the 29th instant.

By order of the Board.

SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.

June 19. dt29th.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) June 5.

SUMMARY.

The Austrians have been defeated on the Piave, and the CHRONICLE "swears that to the best of its knowledge and *belief*" the Archduke Charles is routed. When French Editors are thus positive, a little scepticism may be allowed in the conductor of an American paper.—Buonaparte, threatening the Venetians with hostility, has been appeased by a million of Zechins. Both in his anger and clemency he resembles antient Pistol in the scene with his French prisoner, "My *rage* it shall abate, and I the CROWNS will take." In these *scarce* times money quells French passions better than a page from SENECA, on anger.

INCIDENTS AT HOME.

The Senate of the United States have presented an answer to the Speech of the Prnfident. It is expressive of nationality, and of high confidence in the talents and virtue of our first officer. The house have reported an answer; which, in the usual way has originated much debate. Mr. Nicholas has made a luke-warm proposition, calculated by smooth words to filter away the energy, with which the Representatives have expressed themselves. on the subject of France. Mr, Smith, from South Carolina, with his usual acuteness, and spirit of federalism, and Messrs. Otis and Rutledge, with classical eloquence, advocated the reported reply.—The abilities of Messrs. Harper and Griswold were likewise displayed on the same and *right* side. The reported answer is in the close stile of TACITUS, and is in more than one particular, *Roman*. Its tone is high, and *indignation* is with the strictest propriety, the word employed to express the feelings of our political guardians, on the subject of French aggression.——It is said, that TOM PAINE, the modern JACK CADE, wrote, before he left Paris, another *little* book against the French constitution as not sufficiently democratic.

A gentleman, reading in one of the daily prints that thirteen hundred of the French had been *drowned*, said, "Thus should the courage of ALL our enemies be *damped*."

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, June 14.

The Hon. Peleg Coffin, Esq. was yesterday chosen by the Legislature, Treasurer of this State.—The votes were 150—76 making a choice. On the first trial he had 81 and was chosen.

We learn, that his Excellency the *Governor* has nominated the Hon. Theophilus Bradbury, as Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Dana, we learn has received his commission; and is preparing for his voyage.

The Frigate *Constitution*, building here, will be afloat on the second week in August. She has upwards of 200 hands constantly at work on her; and such is the forwardness of her masts, sails, rigging, &c. that there is not the least doubt, if she is wanted, but that she will be the first ready for active service.

Rumour, via *Marblehead*, that the French Council af 500, has ordered Barney's American flag to be taken down from the walls of their hall! It will be remembered that the flag in question was never presented by the American government.

The Virginia papers say that Mr. Marshall has accepted of his appointment as envoy to France.

The Rev. Mr. Jarvis of Middletown, is chosen Bishop of the protestant Episcopal church in the State of Connecticut, the Rev. Mr. Bowden having declined accepting the appointment.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Thursday evening in Augustus-street, a Man, whose name we have not learnt, cut his throat He is said to have been lately disordered in his senses, and it is supposed from some of his frantic expressions, and the time he chose to execute his purpose, that the violent storm and thunder had a sudden and fatal influence upon his mind already deranged.

Same evening, a negro man was apprehended in the act of setting fire to a back building in Murray street, near Warren street. He was taken to the watch-house.

On Wednesday last was found drifted on Governors Island, a middle aged man, who appeared to have been some time since drowned—his coat and waistcoat resembled a sailors—he had on black sattin breeches, with overalls, two pair of silk and cotton stockings, with good shoes tied with strings.

On the 1st of May last, a detachment of the U. States troops commenced at the garrison of Niagara the cutting and making the road from thence to the Genneffee river. The number employed is such as promises a speedy completion of that very desirable object. Another detachment marched the same day for Fort Stanser, at which place they are to do garrison duty. Western Centinel.

ARRIVED. *Days.*

Ship Mary, Derry. Dublin 70
Brig Resolution, ——, Bonavista 65

SAVANNAH, June 2.

Arrived, on Tuesday last, sloop Larker, capt. Robert Lightborn, from New Providence, who informs, that the day previous to his sailing, a Spanish prize arrived there which bro't positive news of Pensacola being taken by the English. He also informs, that an American vessel arrived there which reported that an English frigate of 36 guns, and a Spanish of 44 had a severe engagement, and that the latter struck to the English with the loss of 144 men killed.

Yesterday arrived schr. New Adventure, capt. Samuel Lightburn, 4 days from New Providence, who mentions that a schooner had been brought in there under American colours, with 11,000 dollars in specie on board.

The following authentic information is received by captain Cooke, from a correspondant at St. Mary's.

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 24th May, 1797.

Yesterday, returned to this place, James Seagrove, Esq. commissioner from the United States of America, to the government of Florida; and Thomas King, Esq. agent from the state of Georgia. These gentlemen have been at St. Augustine, for a month past, during which time an agreement took place for an exchange of all fugitive slaves from the United States, or his Catholic majesty's province of East Florida, from the 2d September, 1790, until the 19th instant. All fugitives, prior to the 2d of September, 1790, remain to be settled by the king of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleasure we inform, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Seagrove has entered into a treaty with the Spanish government, whereby a total stop is put to all fugitive slaves, or servants, being people of colour, from receiving countenance or protection in Florida. Should any such people go there, on being discovered, they will be thrown into prison, until demanded by their owners, when they will be delivered up.

This Treaty, we are informed, extends to Horses, Cattle, and all other property, that may stray or be stolen, and be taken into Florida, are to be returned without delay or expence. The United States are reciprocally bound to the Spanish Government, so soon as the President and Senate of the same, shall approve and ratify this Treaty.

Twenty-seven of the American Fugitive Slaves were brought to this place on the 22d inst. in the sloop Harriet, Capt. Cooke from St. Augustine, well secured in irons. They are now safely lodged in the new prison in this town, until proof be made by their owners. Eleven runaways are left in prison in St. Augustine, as hostages for the return of an equal number now detained in Georgia, belonging to Spanish subjects. A list of the negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be published. The commissioners speak in high terms, of the polite treatment they experienced from Governor White, as well as from Gentlemen individuals. There appeared a great desire in the government and many of the subjects to have these runaway's sent back, as they had become so great a nuisance to that country, that most of them were chained, and at work among the convicts.

Yesterday arrived here, EMANUEL RENGIL, Esq. his Catholic Majesty's Vice Consul, for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. This gentleman was late Secretry of the province of East Florida, and we are informed, intends residing in this city.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.

Ship Rebecka, M'Ever, St. Croix 24
Sloop Friendship, Bischday, Sea Brook 5
Schr. Ann, Hall, St. Domingo 16

Bush Hill.

June 19th, 1797.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evenings Amusement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for

THIS PRESENT EVENING, MONDAY, June 19th,

Wednesday, 21st, and Friday, 23d.

N B. They are also requested to take notice that the Tavern and Gardens will be publicly open for general admission on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

*** Sundays admittance, one quarter of a dollar, which entitles the person to its value in wines, liquors or refreshments.

☞ Dinners dress'd for parties at a day's notice

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

TO-MORROW, Tuesday 20th instant, for the Benefit of Miss VANICE, will be performed, a Grand Display of Horsemanship, with several astonishing Tricks, of which particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

The evening's entertainment to conclude by the first representation of a new Pantomime, called

Harlequin Journeyman Dentist
Or, The Manager in Trouble.

Great Philosophical & Mechanical Experiments,

To be executed on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the Evening, at Mr. M'Dougalls Dancing Room in fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

The force of Hercules is surpassed by artificial Men.

The perfection of natural philosophy by an artificial Lady.

This adroit and graceful Lady, will commence her philosophic experiments by firing the cannon of Volta.

She will melt metal by her fiery breath afterwards direct the electric fire on a small House, and destroy it.

She will blow out of her mouth flashes of fire representing flaming stars, and finally conclude the experiment by surprising feats, by a single pistol shot, she will kill a bird perching in front of the theatre.

June 19. eod*3t.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A M, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building 37 feet by 19, consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building 18 feet front by 19 feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of 60 full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of 200 best grafted fruit trees.*

Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and 1 of the Cross Roads, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.

This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24th day of August following, at 11 o'clock, A M, on the premises if the weather permits, if not at the house of Mr. Witherill, Cross Roads.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, esq. Cranberry, of Mr. Isaac Snowden jun. No. 141 South Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden Tontine Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Princeton
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } *Administrators*

N. B. The sale of the above property was advertized for the 14th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out, with Lots and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned. June 19.

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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A Cow Stolen

FROM the owner at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets: She is a deep red brindle with some white, about ten years old and very gentle. The person who secretes her had best turn her out, as, if legal evidence can be obtained, he may expect a rigorous prosecution. TWO DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will deliver the Cow, or give such evidence against the person keeping her, that he may be convicted of the fact. Apply at

No. 218, ARCH STREET.

June 9. taw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice

That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.

June 1. 3aw6w

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. u&2m.

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

City of Washington.
SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house, & cash 30,000, are			50,000 dollars,
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

.$. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

STICKNEY'S PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application pr. letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required.

June 10, 1797. *eo2w.

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

For Sale,
AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS
Three story brick House,
And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging,

IN Arch, above Seventh-street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said house is twenty-six feet in front by 48 feet in depth and a piazza twenty feet in depth, and 2 story kitchen with pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious stair case with mahogany railing, and there is also a back stair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern stile, with marble chimney pieces, stucco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 1-2 feet in bresdth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plaistered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniencies too tedious to enumerate.

The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further information apply to
JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON,
No. 144, South Second-street.

June 9. *fmw2w

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple. on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-staeets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N. B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening, until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.

June 19 dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

466

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,
And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,
By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,
100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,
180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.

May 15 §1m

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pa the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. dgot

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Millinery Room,
No. 156 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

To be sold at No. 199 South Front-Street.

April 20 eotf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

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JAMES DAVENPORT

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing Twines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furnished, *per* Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying traveling expences.

For terms, application may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia.

*** It is requested that all letters may be postpaid.

June 10 *6t.

St. Ubes Salt.

3000 bushels St. Ubes SALT, for sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.

June 12. 3t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France; that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-reet, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)
By G. DECOMBAZ,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No, 48, North Third Street,
The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 12mo.

AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here conveyed in the vehicle of an interesting Poem. replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the livelies colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, soundings, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.

Also Comprehending

Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, &c. 8vo. price 6 dols.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.

June 9. dtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Housholds Furniture.

NOW selling by private sale, No. 17 Dock-street—consisting of chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedsteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in use.

The sale to continue daily 'till the whole is sold.

June 2 §

To Let,

THE BUILDING now occupied by the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. For terms enquire of Edward Garrigues, No. 39, Cherry-street.

N. B. Also a large, convenient Cellar in a good situation: Apply as above.

June 15 eotf

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

An elegant House in Arch-street.

TO be let and entered on immediately, a large and elegant House at the corner of Arch and Ninth-street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, beside five in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh-street, or at No. 218, Arch-street.

Also to be rented for the summer season, a small neat house and garden about 3 1-2 miles from the city, with stables and coach house. Enquire as above.

June 6. 2aw3w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the loss and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 6—§1m

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THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent; the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,
A Quantity of
Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes
Madeira Walnuts and Citron. lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West-India Rum*, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by
JOHN CLARK,
No. 55 North Water Street.

June 10. eotf.

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw